TIME MARKS OF THE AGE

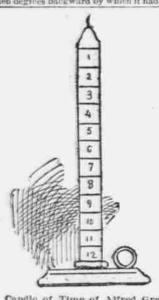
Unique Collection of Clocks at the National Museum.

FROM DIAL TO STOP WATCH

Ingenious Devices Used in Ancient Times to Check Off the Fleeting Hours-Clepsedras of the Egyptians and Candles of King Alfred-Evolution of the Hour Glass.

One of the tarest and most valuable of collections is that which is now being at ranged at the National Museum and which contains probably some of the oldest relics ever gathered in any one place. Under the neveral of the professors there are now being catalogued and exhibited time pitces of all nations from the earliest attempre down to the watches of the presen century. But the most interesting part is that commaining some of the ancient clocks which did duty hundreds of years agoyents before even the New World had been brought into the existence of the civilized

The specimens of the first attempts at measuring time is an antique dial which is so susted by age, that the figures are alnot undeconherable. One of these dicks has numbers wirich read backward and it is bilieved to have been used in France The dial is the earliest method of dividing the day and it is spoken of in the Old Testament when it is asserted of some one that he "brought the shadow ten degrees backward by which it had gone



Candle of Time of Alfred Great. down in the dint of Ahaz." This shows most plainly that this must have been the first invention for resping a record of the flight of the hours.

Among some of the most quaint dials is one used by the nucleut Persons, but it tells time, got by means of the sun, but of the stars and is an intricate and delicate instrument. It is of bronze or brass and most substantial in make. But the dial spoken of as that of Alinz was of a time even more ancient for Ahaz was king in the year 741 before Christ.

The text form of measuring time was by means of the depsedras, or water-clocks, occurred two centuries B. C. by Cicalbins of Alexandria. One of these guiernt clocks has ben second by the museum and is on exhibition, a wonder to all who ap-precise the similarly of residue. The clock named by made of wood, two pillars extending downwards as supports, and between them is a drain of a light metal like tin. This draw or cylinder is divided into seven sections by partitions which do not quite rea in the center, and in each partition is a

A smuntl spiridle extends through this drum and rests against the two pillars, and is nepended by two cords from above These cords are wound from above by pins drain bolds only enough water to fill two or three compartments, and the clock is made to ran by winding the string until the drain is near the top of the pillar, when on bring released it rains slowly down, its speed being regulated by the wasting of the water through the thry holes. This about is thirty inches high and ten wide.

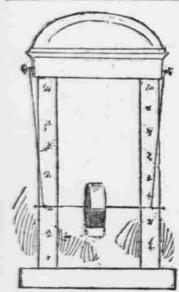
The spinile on which the drim revolves passes, in it goes down the pillars, over marks on the sides which are to divide the hours or divisions of time. DATE BACK TO CAESAR

Clepsedria were introduced into Rome one hundred and fifty years before Christ, Britain he found some sort of clock of this kind in use among the natives. In a differ-India. The Brokingha used to fill a bowl full of water and then let it rethrough a small hale in the side, thus di-viding the day into sixty hours.

The next throughest was the bourglass, and there are few arcient paintings, es-

ferman of the same, it which we do not find an hourglass used as a symbol of the flight of time. As water was a perish-able and recessations thing to use, it no doubt suggested item to the minds of the ancients that sand would be a good substitute for the waving water in the dep-sedra, and the minutes was modified into the simple form of the hourglass. A fice specimen is on exhibition in the form of a frame containing four antique glasses, which were used to cathedrals

tered and dimmed by time, the affair is



Clepseda or Ancient Water-Clock, at National Museum.

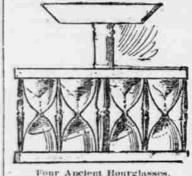
doubtless as correct to-day as when, hundreds of years ago, it iold off the fleeting hours to our arcestors. In all of the glasses is a tiny pile of white sard. The first glass is supposed to indicate the hour, and the time required for the sard to run through it is 67 minutes and 24 seconds. The second stims is to mark the seconds. The second giass is to mark the three-quarters of the hour, and the time that it takes the sand to run into the lower compartment is 42 mirutes. The third glass marks the half bour, the time required leng 28 mirutes and 27 seconds.

The fourth glass marks the quarter, and These non-sectarian conventions will do a takes 16 minutes and 46 seconds to do grand work in teaching churches of all its work.

The oddest of the inventions is the next

the hourglasses—an instrument which we see in the pictures of St. Jerome, who lived a few centuries after Christ. This last is the candle, which is said to be the work of Alfred the Great of England, and it does its work admirably in keeping a record of time.

CANAL CLOCKS OF ENGLAND. It is said that Alfred, to a moment of fervor when asking for recovery from a lluess, promised that if his health were extered that he would divide his day into three parts, giving one-third of his time exclusively to his devotions. Eight hours he spent in sleep, eight in refreshment and on and the other eight in prayer. To mark the time he had wax to amount of seventy-two pennyweight m



Four Ancient Hourglasses

nto six candles, each being twelve inches ong and each marked at every inch of eacth. Such a caudie would burn for four nours at a time and the whole six would hus keep record of a whole day. The made in the measure is about a foot high. of a dull bluish color and down its side of a dull busine color and down its side tre the small dark Whe marks at every both. It is not likely that this is one of bose from the period of Alfred, though t has so been asserted.

After this period came the era of early

clockmaking and in middle ages this art was carried to great perfection, some woulderful timepieces being made and placed on the celebrated cathedrals. Then came the watch and the collection of these is most interesting. There are also some clocks made by the Chinese and the mechanism of the muchicry is as perfect as ours.

The museum also makes an exhibit of the different methods of computing time and shows that of the Canadian Indians, who stick a staff in the show and mark off the shadows east. In the Assam hills the natives recken the hour by means of their famous beel not and count the dis-tance or hours by the amount of nut which they have chewed. A gentleman in Chicago has a collection of watches which are museum. Among these valuable timepleces is a watch which was owned and carried by Mitton over 200 years ago and also one that once belonged to the Marquis Lafayette.

Some of the ancient clocks and watches tiemen are a dozen or two such relics from strange countries and an jent times

TOLD OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

His Views as to the Sort of Prayer That Is the Most Speedily Answered. At the commencement exercises at Sum mitville the class address was delivered by Benjamin F. Phemister, one of Van Buren's teachers, says the Abderson Demo-crat, who illustrated the spirit of his sub-

ject by the following story of Lincoln "On the first day of January, 1864. while a blinding snowstorm swept with stold violence throughout the Northern and New England States, while thousands of our brave defenders were suffering upon the gory fields of the South, a man, tall, gaout and homely, was seen standing on Pennsylvania avenue in the city of Washington. A woman with her bend bared to naked to the frozen ground, with her gown tattered and torn, saw him. She, say ing him to be a minister of the go-ran te him and, falling at his feet, addre

"Oh, sir! If you are a minister of the gospet, if you serve the God was ted Elijah by raves and force! with manna, pray to Him to provide me a shelter from the storm and food for my poor starving children! I am a widow. My hoshand sleeps in the bloosiy bosom of Gettysburg. I amsad and forform. Oh, pray to the Master, till He hears my sad cry, that He may slicher and reed on—or pray that we may de!"

"The tall, ugly man, with his heart overflowing with sympathy and his eyes thoused with tears, extended both his hands."

flooded with tears, extended both his hands to the dirry, kneeling woman and said to the duty, kneeding woman and said.
Woman, get up, you are mistaken. I am
not a minister of the cospet. Jehovan never
ameters to hear my prayer. For four long
years I have been praying for the restoration of our federal union and the cessaration of our rederat union and the cossa-tion of this cruel, bloody war. Not until a petition was sent to the States in rebel-lion in the form of two of the most magnifi-cent armites that ever shouldered a musket under the guiding hands of Generals Grant and cherman, was there ever the remotest yer would shelter, feed and clothe you would bow down, but I think that the prayer I can make in your behalf will a peaper to that groceryman on youder

sympathetic words, that ugly beautiful in took from his porket a small order book

'Washington, Jan. 1, 1864.-Mr. Gron eryman-Sir. You will please supply the beaver with \$25 worth of provisions as she o yours truly, ABRAHAM LINCOLN." may direct and choose an ORIGIN OF THE HOT TAMALE.

Mickey Explains the Matter to Snag

Snag Finnerty was a lad with a philosoph cal mind and a broken tooth, says the New York World. It was this "busted toot," as he called it, that gave him this pretty little pet

They were standing on a corner one day when a hot-tamale man passed. said Srag. "whalever unde 'em call den large timules." "Don't you kno w?" asked Mickey. 'Naw! not you don't needer." "Yes, I does and I'll tell yet if yet wantster. know. D'ye know Cully Flynn?" "Yep!" "Well, Cully was et goin' up der Bowery one night wid his gal and she said she was hungty. Cull had der price, so he getsgay and says 'come on' and drags her inter a resterant and sits her down ter a table. Up comes det waiter and says: What d'youse want? Der gal's name was Mollie and she says she wants et nice hot sausage an er cup er coffee. Cull says he wants a cold sausage and er bottle of beer. Der mug wants to git dat older straight, so he says: 'Jist say that agin' So Cull says:
'Der hot ter Mollie and der cold ter Cully,
see! Well be goes away saying to hisself.
'Hot ter Mollie, cold ter Cully,' so at he'll
git it right. When he comes back with it
he says: 'Here's yer hot ter Mollie.' "Sure? Aw, go on."

"but's right; so ever since dat time they calls 'em ter mollics"
"Say," and Snag, "I'd like ter jist corve my initials into one o'dem hot ter mollies right now—talkin' about eatin' allus makes

me hangry." And the pair deappeared around the corner in search of something

There are Protestants, even in this day, who act as though the Catholic Church who act as though the Catholic Church was an emissary of the devil, and there are Catholics who are just as unreasonable and bigoted. Nother are Catistians, but barbarians. Christ said to the scrib who was wise enough to see that "to love his neighbor as himself, is more than all whole burnt offerings and sacrifices;" "Thou art not far from the Kingdom of God."

And Christ, by his life, demonstrated that all men are the sons of God and his brothen. These non-sectarian conventions will do a truths of traternity.-St. Cloud Journal-

IN THE CLOISTER'S QUIET

Touching Romances Hid Behind the Walls of Convents.

Beautiful Sister Mary Carroll and the Story of Her Love-Happy and Sad Instances.

Some queer romances might be written of hospital scenes during the Inte war, fouching upon the lives of those considered beyond the pale of tender yearnings, and loving sighs, and totally involuerable to the mystic shafts of Cupid. I refer to the Sisters of Charity, the noble, self-sacrificing

It is a mistake to suppose that vows are broken or that any religious obligation is renounced by the withdrawal of a devotee from a religious order. The vows are re-newed annually, and, while it is the intention of the applicant embracing a religious life to remain in the order as long as life shall last, yet, if circumstances combine to render the life unendurable, the religious has only to make the matter known, and he of she, as the case may be, is at liberty withdraw at any moment. This refers particularly to the Sisters of Charity, wearing the big white cornette, and to those of the States of New York and Ohio who are governed by the same religious rules, but are under different superiors, and who wear the small black tarpaulin cap.

Although the obligation to remain is understood as not binding, yet, any one for-saking the life is regarded as irrevocably disgraced by their former associates. This does not apply to the priesthood, where yows are niways life ones

of Charity, who, after all, are very human; let me ear here, that many of them leave home at an age when perfectly ignorant of love and love-making, and not, as is popularly supposed, after they have found love folly and experienced the reaction of piety.

An exception, though, may be given in the case of one whose soldier loverstained with his life blood the consecrated field of Gettysburg. She was wealthy, refined, and one of

she was weatiny refined, and one of the most accomplished of women, a tall, stately looking creature, fashioned to be worshiped. The record of her betrofted is framed in honor, and the stranger visit-ing the beautiful City of the bead stands thoughtful and subdued before the nathoughtful and shound before the ha-thous tribute to Gen. Reynolds, one of the most beautiful monuments erected there. There were many who loved him, and many tears were shed for him, but the girl he loved, and to whom he had pighted his troth, grieved as only a woman can

grave for the man she loves.

The story goes that she had promised, all sugh he objected to such a piedge, that in the event of his death he one should ver take his place in her affections, but but she would devote herself to his memory and embrace a religious life. After a time she entered the order of the Sisters a time she entered the order of the Sisters of Charity, but the garb could not conceal the air of the true woman of the world, and seemed ansated to her. During her postuliancy and the period of her no-viliate the members of Gen. Reynolds Admit frequently visited her, among them a younger brother.

Time sped on, she took the first vows, which are followed by five years of further probation, before the full insignia of a

ligicuse is assumed. Time and the younger aled the wound to her girli eart, and before the years of probation and expired she evidently concluded that I were better to devote her life to a living ve than to the memory of a dend hero, the withdrew from the order, and in due course the knell of the dead love was drowned by the merry peal of the wed-ding tells, and she was after all Mrs. Which of the brothers did she love best?

The hero of another of these romances, a well-known physician of Washington, rominent also in army circies. He was dashing young officer, brave, and tenner. ed true, and while in Washington, bectal favorite. He won the confidence his superiors, and was often the bearer important dispatches. His regiment re-tred marching orders, where, with the rmy of the Potomac, they saw hard service for many mouths, but the young major, seemed to bear a charmest life, until one day in the heat of battle he volunteered to be the beaver of dispatches, and during the ride a fragment of shell tore the left.

The petry tale-bearing of these would be ction of his chest and shoulder to pieces delaging the disputches with his blood. His comrades were able to reach him, and curried him from the field for dead.
He railied, however, and was sent first to
Washington, then to Philadelphia for treatwashington, then to Finiage pina for treat-ment. At the hospital he was assigned to the core of a young and pretty sister, who first took an interest in the case, afterwards in the man. For weeks he lay helpless, with his left lung exposed, and was tenderly cared for by the devoted young nurse. He had learned to love her, old, old story was told in whispers, as the adjusted the bundages. After several months, he was discharged,

different treatment. A mutual friend, enjoy When their plans were perfected, she took when their pains were periected, she took ler for the last ride. A suit of haly's clothing had been provided, and in the carriage she doffed the religious garb. They then took the train for New York where the soldier lover was in waiting, and were driven to the steamer bound for bba. His thoughtful love had provided her wardrobe, and a minister in waiting quietly married them. Seven happy years followed, then her death easned, after which he married her only sister.

which he married her only sister.

Nowoman was more famous in Washington han Sister Mary Carroll, who during the inte war founded Providence Hospital. The daughter of a "rade ontid Irish gintleman".

The wall of a cloister, is often but the cover of some history of petty interpicine war, or perhaps folds in its recesses the saddest of romances, or even tragedies steeped in tears of blood. Who knows?

Secrets are safe beyond stone walls and manner that fascinated everyone with whom she came in contact. Her large, Irish, blue-gray eyes were shaded by the tte war founded Providence Hospital. The aughter of a "rale onld Irish gintleman" and nobleman, and inheriting through her tother the blue blood of the old barens,

blackest insbes, the arched eyebrows threw in greater contrast the fair brow, the rose-blosh, and the beautiful mouth and teeth perfected the face. But her hands, with the pink-shell pairus, were eyen more per-fect. She was a musician of rare ability.

the pink-shell paints, were eyen more perfect. She was a musician of rare ability,
both on the barn the pineno, and possessed
a rich, well-cultivated contraits voice, pecultarity adapted tocherof masse and wasan
accomplished Frenchind Italian scholar.
At the breaking of Italian scholar.
At the breaking of Italian scholar
at the breaking of Italian scholar front a younger elenfont has a usual in geligious orders, in charge of the numerous
hospitals. By reasoned for executive ability, and regardless of her youth, Sister
Mary Carroll was sent to Washington to
establish Providence Hospital.

The old Carroll prison was, at that time,
overcrowded with confederates, many of
them officers of rank, and a large percentage ill-or wounded. General Winfield
Scott was at the head of the army, and to
him Sister Mary Carroll applied for per-

scott was at the near of the army, and to him Sister Mary Carroli applied for per-mission to remove such of the prisoners from the various prisons as needed regular hospital treatment. The old gentleman was easily won by the beautiful Irish religiensity won by the beautiful frish religi-cuse, and placed at her disposal a squad of soldiers and reveral army ambulances, be-sides giving her the power to administer the parole. The bospital soon outgrew its original proportions, and the popularity of its heartful superioress pinced it at once on asubatantial footing. General Scottwas always her stanch friend.

Account the processes at that time was

Always her stanch friend.

Among the prisoners at that time was a Confederate officer, a gertleman of the old school, enjoying every prestige of wealth and social position, who left the hospital far more dangerously wourded then when carried there. There were several every experience of the control of the the development of the state to leave the life she was living and accept his love. At that time she was too entirely the devote to listen, but it is said that in after years she regretted not having done so. The officer rover married, and for years paid periodical visits to the only

woman he had ever loved.

After spending many years in Washington Sister Mary Carroll was sent to New Orleans, to take charge of the immerse hospital. Hotel Diea, and during the yellow fever epidema of '68 she was the angel of mercy in that stricken city, until she, too, succumbed, and her mag-nificent constitution received a shock from which she never fully recuperated, and, although still beautiful, the Irish roses faded forever from her cheeks.
She was recalled from New Orleans and

spent several years at the Mother House of the order. The deaths of both the mother and of the father superior created and havoc among the old favorites a few years later, and many of them left the order, not to marry, as in the cases cited, order, not to marry, as in the cases cited, but to go pentiless into the world to seek a living, after so many years of devoted service. Among them was Sister Mary Carroll. It was then that she regretted not having accepted the love offered years before. She drifted to New York; and sought the aid of Gen, Dan Siekles, whom she had nursed after his terrible wourd received at Gettysburg, and through his influence she applied for and received a pension as anny-nurse, at first of \$25 a influence she applied for and received a pension as army-narse, at first of \$25 a month, and afterward it was increased to \$50. Later on she made her home with the family of by White, of Boston, who had been the physician of Heid Dieu during her recumberary. Her health failing rapidly, she louged for a glimpse of the old home. She took passive spent sevold home. She took passage, spent sev eral months among the fens and bogs of the Emerald Isle, returged, and died the very day after reaching her Boston home. There are many other instances strongly savoring of remance of those grown weary and the same of the same are also as a same and a same and the same are a same as a same as a same as a same and the same are a same as a same as a same as a same as a same and the same as a sa

savoring of romance of those grown we of the restraints of religious life, who forsake it. The aboutly sensation stories of rope laiders and wall-scaling escapes have no foundation in fact. Mem-bers of religious orders has leave at any time. He vows, even inclosivered orders, having long since been abolished. That many become unbappy, and that often the institutions are ministure political machines, of which volumes regist be written, cannot be denied. If the religious superstitions, het fear of the hereafter will keep her bound induscibility to the life she has volumering embraced. On the contrary, if she has the moral force to fearlessly amounted her resolve to for to fearlessly announce her resolve to for sake the life, while persuasion and argu-ments may be used to change her resolu-tion, yet neither physical force nor harri-ers will be raised to prevent the exer-

cise of free will.

The superioress of each institution has
it in her power to make the life peace
fol or unendurable by petty anneyances
and restrictions. If, however, she is liberal in her views, she may fall a vectim cise of free will. of her own kindness, by being made the subject of complaints by some underling whose leafous and tale-bearing assumes the cloak of religious real and re-

The petry tale-bearing of these would-be zealots is the most trying ordeal of rezeniots is the most trying ordeal of re-ligious life, and keeps up a series of domestic wars, which at times drive the persecuted one back to the world in theer self-defense. Such was the case of the first love of one of our Attorney Generals. She was a beautiful woman of the pale rose type, and was in charge of one of the noted hospitals not far south of Mason and Dixon's line. The parish priess was a coarse, ill-bred frishnam, whose interference was an irritating source of annoyance. She complained to the powers that be, but they upheld the priest. She was a truly devout woman, wedded to a religious life, in every sense of the word, but the persecution she mader went because of the ill-will of this man having a normal position over her in the country of the priests. hospital is difficult to conceive. It was so petry, yet so galling. She coduced it for several years, until she resolved to eave the life in which all her inclinations centered. A sharp reprinciple followed this amount center, but no antelleration was proposed; so after years of devoted ser-vice she hald aside the religious garb and re-entered the world penniless.

It so happened that the United States
Attorney General at the time had been

desperately in love with her in her girlbood, and when he heard of her pres in Washington, he volunteered to procure her a position in one of the departments, which she has been subs to noid secure through all political changes for years. Her hair issnowy whitenow, but she is ever more beautiful. She leads the life of a perfect

"Why do you think they are married?"

"I heard her ask him for a kiss last night."

God, or whether, through some unexplained reason they return to the world, the fact remains that they are purcand true.

Of course there are a few exceptions, where natures inherently base, ventilate sensational stories of runne, anty for marrents purchased.

mercenary purposes and gain questionable botoriety and even credence with the lew. But of the refined element who remained the life nothing is ever heard. The noble lives of the majority successfully refute any false imputations. A study into the motives of the many who leave a religious life results in no discovering constraints we are results in no description moral or social code.

BARNABY RUDGE. results in no discoveries censurable by any

NOT FAVOR KNEE BREECHES.

New York Tailors Say Men Have Not the Requisite Calves. Notwithstanding the fact that seven brave oning men of New York have come ou for the extermination of trousers and substitution for them at all times of knee breeches or knickerbockers, the tailors of New York smile at what they call a quixotic effort, and declare the reform, if reform it may be called, will never come to pass. The eminent architects of New York simply ridicule the idea that knickerbockers will ever supersede trousers, either for general wear or dress occasions. Said one of them who constructs costly masculine raiment in the heart of New York's financial center:
"Before you attempt to put men into

breeches that will display the calves you must get the right sort of calves. not every gentleman that has a culf he is willing to show. It is an idea that will never be popular, for the aditional reason of the difficulty of dressing the upper part of a man artistically or becomingly whose lower extremities are incased in what you call knickerbockers. The Nor-folk jacket, which has been in vogue for outing parties a year or two ago, was neither becoming nor artistic, and it could not endure. What is left to take its place! In England the three-buttoned sack coat in england the three-buttoned sack coats is worn, with bagy knee breeches and thick stockings. But no fut man, particularly if he is short, can wear such a costume without looking like a barred or a beer keg see up on a couple of ten pins."

Mr. Thompson, a Broadway tailor, went acriously into the discussion of the subject, expressing his full appreciation of its importance.

importance.

"Now." said he, "there's George Mathews, one of the most artistic tailors in Chicago, he's been trying to introduce knee breeches and colored dress coats among Chicago society men for several years and chicago society men for several years and has always failed. He has himself ap-peared at conventions of the trade in novel and striking suits, but he has not succeeded in making a revolution in men's cos-tumes. As for the adoption of knicker-bockers in place of trousers or pantaloons regard it as impossible. With trousers extending to the inatep of the shoe and covering the heel a poor man can wear chesp and even darned stockings and \$2 shoes, and still make a good outward appearance, but with the legs from the knees down constantly in disalay. The constantly down constantly in display, fine stockings and shoes would be almost a necessity.

Another Broadway tailor who makes clothing for men who are not particular about the cost, says three years ago a club was formed in New York to introduce knee breeches and silk stockings with evening dress. He made sath khirker-bockers for each of them, but they never were them outside of the gatherings of their own particular set, and seemed ashamed of them even there.

PLUCK SAVED HER LIFE.

Thrilling Position From Which a Woman Extricated Herself.
One of the pluckest things which a man who has traveled all over the world says that he ever saw was the act of a woman whom he never spoke to or ever saw near enough to know whether she was old or young. It was out in a California cauyon on a warm summer afternoon, and he was driving slowly up a steep mountain road. On one side was a wall of took and on the other the precipice fell off into a valley perhaps half a mile wide. Across this valley was another road just like the one he was travelingsteep, winding and precipitous, and so nar row that no teams could pass except in carefully prepared spots. On the other road, going slowly up, just as he was, he saw another wagon, the horses driven by a werean, who was alone. As the wagons crawled slowly up, suddenly the man heard a sharp, quick sound that somehow startled him. He turned and saw, to his herror, tearing down the steep oscent, at fall gallop, a pair of powerful horses attacked to a beavy wagon, such as the Mexicaus use to draw wood in. Down they came straight toward her, as fast as they could come

with terror, awaiting the end. had stopped her team and sat as if petri fied. It was impossible to turn arou of even to turn out. Suddenly, to his uninterable amazems the watcher saw the womandeliberately:

in her seat, raise her arm and fire. There was a finsh, a poff of smoke, a report, and simultaneously the outst of the two frenzied simultaneously the outer of the two frenzied horses tumbled, fell and pitched headlong, drawging his companion and the wagon over into the gorge below. All this had possed in a flush. The watcher, superfied and gosping, sar gazing at the valley, into the depths of which the

mind vision had disappeared. looked at the mountain opposite. The nar-tow road was perfectly free, the air was as still as before, the science unbroken, and the team with the solitary woman was quietly winding up the road again.

It was a cool and tarely brave act. An instant's indecision, the trembling of a hand, would have been fatal; but both brain and

hand were under absolute control. In hin cases out of ten it is not the danger which kills us, but we wh succumb without a struggle - Youth's Com-

Noisy Then.

Mrs. Fuzzler-Your husband is a very quiet dresser, I think, Mrs. Guzzler." Mrs. Guzzler-Yes; he is generally quite abdued in the morning, but you night to hear him bang things around when he goes to bed."-Town Topics.

People leaving the city for their summer vacation cannot afford to also leave THE TIMES. It will be mailed to any address and will continue to be the best local newspaper in Wash-

-Life's Calendar.

S. Kann, Sons & Co Eleventh List 8th and Market Space. Our Stock-Taking

Is as conducive to your dollars as pure air is to health. No let-up on special bargains adapted for this Grand Clearance. We start second week stock-taking prices

Sale

Genuine New York Mills Bleached Muslin. WORTH

Stock-taking Price, 71/2c.
A new line of Genuine Barnaby Ginghams, choice styles and effects. WORTH 211/c. Stock-taking Price, 5c.

Pretty new patterns of Genuine Scotch Ginghams, full 30 inches wide. WORTH 25c. Stock-taking Price, 83/4c. Fancy Pique Welts,dark styles

-suitable for early fall wear; also light effects. WORTH 19c. Stock-taking Price, 83/4c. All colors in Cotton Bunting. WORTH 5c.

Stock-taking Price, 27%c. Lockwood Bleached Sheeting, full 72 in. wide. WORTH 18c. Stock-taking Price, 121/2c. 40-inch Novelty Black Mohair, ten different patterns, new fall styles. WORTH 45c.

Stock-taking Price, 29c. Cream Shaker Flannel, full width and extra weight. WORTH

Stock-taking Price, 3%c. 27-inch Cream Ground Fancy Challies. WORTH 6c. Stock-taking Price, 2%c.

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